Vol. XXXIV No. 10,587.

WASHINGTON.

A THREE WEEKS' SESSION PROBABLE. ALL THE REPUBLICAN FORCE NEEDED IN CONNECTI-CUT-NOTHING BUT THE PINCHBACK AND LOUISIANA QUESTIONS TO PREVENT EARLY AD-JOURNMENT-BASIS OF OPPOSITION TO RECOG-NIZING THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The Republicans have determined to concentrate all their forces for the purpose of carrying the State of Connecticut at the next election, and will begin the campaign at once. Speaker Blasne and other prominent Republicans are expected to take the stump in that State at an early day. An especial effort will be made to reelect Gen. Hawley.

If the Pinchback and the Louisiana questions were out of the way, the extra session would be very short. Leading Administration Senators say that the amendments to treaties, which the President intends to submit to the Senate, will not be, so far as they know, of such a character as to occupy much time in discussion. The Hawaiian reciprocity treaty will be the most important, but even that is not likely to be debated many days. The chief opposition to it comes from the sugar refiners. Two or three days will probably be sufficient time to dispose of all the official appointments which the President is likely to submit.

The result of yesterday's Republican caucus will probably be that the question of Mr. Pinchback's, admission will be settled, but that the question of recognizing Mr. Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana will be postponed, on the ground that it is too much in the nature of legislative business. The Scuate may therefore be expected to remain in Washington

DEMOCRATS ON THE SENATE COMMITTEES. BASIS OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CAUCUSES RESPECTING DEMO-CRATIC REPRESENTATION ON THE STANDING COMMITTEES-THE CHANGES BHAT WILL BE

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- At the Republican caucus yesterday, it was perfecely understood that no Senator was to be bound by any of its votes in his action on the floor. A Committee, consisting of Messis, Logan, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Morrill (Me.), Spencer, Wright, and Sargent, was appointed to recommend the organization of the committees and to report to the caucus at its next meeting to-morrow afternoon. At the Democratic caucus Mr. Stevenson presided, and it was agreed that since the Democrats were stronger in the present Congress than in the last, it was simply fair that they should have increased representation on the important commit-

tees. A Committee, of which Mr. Stevenson was Chairman, and Messrs. Whyte and Salisbury were members, was appointed to confer with the repre; scatative of the Republicans on this subject. It was decided by the Republicans that the Democrats should be allowed to name three members of those committees which consist of nine Senators, and two of those which consist of seven Senators. This will give the Democrats additional representation on the Committee on Privileges and Elections; a Democrat in the place of Mr. Schurz, on the Committee on For eign Relations; a Democrat in the place of Mr. Fen ton on the Committee on Finance, and additional I representation on the Committees on Appropriations, 7 Public Lands, District of Columbia, Mines and Mining, and Education and Labor. The relative strength of the parties will not be changed on the Committees on Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Judiciary, Post-Offices and Post-Roads, Private Land Claims, Indian Affairs, Pensions, Revolutionary Claims, Claims, Patents, Public Buildand Grounds, Territories, Revision of the Laws, and Civil Service and Retrenchment. The Democrats think they ought to have three members of the seven on the Committee on the Judiciary, four of the nine on the Committee on Appropriations, and four of the eleven on the Committee on Railroads. The committees of the two caucuses will meet again to-morrow morning and report to the adjourned caucuses after the adjournment of the

In most cases where the Chairman of a committee in the last Congress is not a member of this Congress, the second member on the committee will be promoted to the chairmanship. The committees which lese their chairmen are as follows:

Which lose their chairmen are as follows:
Commerce, Mr. Chairmen, Post-Offices and
Post Roads, Mr. Ramsey, Chairman; Public Lands, Mr.
Post Roads, Mr. Ramsey, Chairman; Public Lands, Mr.
Bergue, Chairman; Indian Affairs, Mr. Buckingham,
Chairman; Pensions, Mr. Pratt, Chairman; Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Brownlow, Chairman; Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Brownlow, Chairman; Claims, Mr.
Beott, Chairman; District of Columbia, Mr. Lewis,
Chairman; Territories, Mr. Boreman, Chairman; Railroads, Mr. Sewart, Casirman; Education and Laber,
Mr. Flavagan, Chairman; and Coatingent Expenses of

Mr. Boutwell will be the Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. Messrs. McMiller, Christiancy, Paddock, and Cameron of Wisconsin attended the cancus, the invitation being broader and more liberal than it has been since 1872, and it being understood that no one who participated was to be bound by its action. Senator Johnson of Tennessee did not attend the Democratic caucus, not being a believer in caucus rule of any

RETRENCHMENT IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE. A REDUCTION OF EXPENSES AMOUNTING TO \$700,000 PER ANNUM-THE CUSTOM-HOUSES AFFECTED THEREBY - FURTHER REDUCTIONS CONTEM-

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The retrenchment in the custom-houses, under orders from the Secretary of the Treasury, has been carried out in spite of the greatest opposition on the part of politicians and office-holders. The result of this work so far as it has gone is an annual reduction of about 10 per cent a year in the cost of collecting the revenue. The annual reduction at the several ports is as follows: \$224,000 at New-York, \$100,000 at Boston, \$85,000 at New-Orleans, \$53,000 at Philadelphia, \$38,000 at Baltimere, \$22,000 at Mo-bile, and \$8,000 at Norfolk. At six other ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, including Charleston and Savannah, there has been a reduc tion of \$60,000, making a total reduction of \$700,000 at the custom-houses so far reached. The greatest reduction was in the office at Mobile, the whole expense having been previously \$45,000. A further cutting down of expenses is contemplated in some of the offices named, and the work will be extended at once to all custom-houses where the rule can be applied. It is proposed to bring the cost of the customs establishment down to the basis of the reduced importations and revenues from customs

THE FRANKING ABUSE.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS UNDER THE NEW LAW-BEGU-LATIONS UNDER WHICH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT CAN BUR-DEN THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The following are partial regulations under the fifth and seventh sections and part of Section 3 of an act approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes:"

year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Marca 5, 1875.

Ordered, That Postmasters be, and they are hereby, required and directed to pass free through the mails The Congressional Record, or any part thereof, or appeals on reports therein contained; also such speeches and reports when printed otherwise than in The Congressional Record, upon which the word "Free" is written or printed over the name of a member or delegate of Congress written by himself.

They shall also pass free through the mails Agricultural Seports emenating from the Department of Agricul-

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1875.-TRIPLE SHEET.

ture, and packages of seeds received for distribution from the Department of Agriculture, when such reports and packages of seeds are transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, a member or delegate of Congress, or an ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress, within nine nonths from the expiration of their terms as members and delegates, provided there is written or printed on such reports or packages of seeds the word "Free" over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, written by himself, or over the name of a member or delegate of Congress, written by himself, or over the name of an ex-member of Congress or ex-delegate, written by himself, within him months from the expiraration of the term of such ex-member or ex-delegate. They shall also pass free through the mains until the first day of December, 1875, all public documents, including The Congressional Record and speeches and reports therein contained, already printed or ordered to be printed for the use of either House of Congress, upon which there is written or printed the words "Public Documents," or "Pub. Doc.," or "Free," over the name of a member or delegate of the XLHIId Congress, written by himself.

When publications, printed by order of Congress, or either House thereof, having written or printed thereon the words "Public Documents," and cerufied to be such by the signature of any ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress within nine months after the expiration of their terms as members or delegates, are sent through the mails, the postage to be charged thereon—except pibble documents which are to pass free as hereinbefore provided—shall be 10 cents for each bound volume, and on unbound documents two certs per pound, or traction thereof.

Public documents cannot be sent in bulk through the mails under the frank of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Thereof.

Public documents cannot be sent in bulk through the mails under the frank of the Commissioner of Agriculture, member of, or delegate, to Congress, or ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress written upon a bag or pouch containing them, or tag thereto attached, unless each public document or package of seeds contained in such bag or pouch, to pass free through the mails, shall have the words. "Public Documents." or "Pub. Doc.," or "Free," printed or written thereon over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, member, or delegate, ex-member or ex-delegate of Congress, written by himself.

Marshall Jewell, Postmaster-General.

SENATE CAUCUSES IN SESSION.

FULL ATTENDANCE AT THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS-THE PINCHBACK AND LOUISIANA RESOLUTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE SENATE-DEMAND FROM THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS FOR REPRE-SENTATION ON THE SENATE STANDING COM-

MIFTEES.
[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, March 7.—The Republican members of the Senate were in caucus on Saturday afternoon. As the result of more than three hours' discussion, the caucus decided that the Senate shall at this session take action on the resolutions submitted by Mr. Morton, and that they shall be considered and disposed of in the following order;

First: The resolution declaring that P. B. S. Pinchback is entitled to a seat in the Senate.

Second: The resolution declaring that the existing Keilogg Administration is the legal government of Louisings.

A number of Senators contended that these resolutions should be considered in precisely the reverse order, but the majority determined otherwise, as

A Committee appointed by the Democratic caucus confer with the Kepublican Committee as to the representation of the minority, were instructed to inform the Republicans that the Democrats are entitled, in view of their increased numbers, and will expect to have an increased representation on the Committees, say at least two on a Committee of seven members, and three on a Committee of nine. Also, that the minority should be accorded the Chairmanship, and control of one other Committee besides the Committee on Private Land Claims, which they have heretofere held. It is generally understood that the propositions will be agreed to. The Democratic caucus, being called merely for the purpose of organization, did not discuss any political questions to-day. The Republican caucus, beyond determining the order of business, took no action binding on the votes of its members in regard to the final dispo-

CURBING THE INDIAN RING.

REFORMS INCORPORATED IN THE INDIAN APPROPRIA-TION BILL-THE APPROYAL OF VOUCHERS TAKEN OUT OF THE HANDS OF THE INDIAN BUREAU-THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO BE HELD RESPON-SIBLE-THE PLACE COMMISSION RILLED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Feb. 7 .- One or two very important reforms were incorporated in the Indian Appropriation bill. One of them, moved by Mr. Randall, originally provided that no purchase amounting to nore than \$300 should be made without first being duly advertised. This was amended in the Senate by the friends of the Indian Bureau so as to make the limit \$3,000. The remainder of the same navigation, none of that character having been amendment, which was agreed to, was as follows:

No payment of any part of the money appropriated by this act, heretofore appropriated for the expenses of the Indian Department, shall be credited to my Gov-ernment officer until the proper voucher therefor shall first have been submitted to examination and authorized by an accounting officer of the Treasury.

This takes the approval of vouchers out of the hands of the Indian Ring in the Interior Department, and gives the Accounting Officer of the Treasury the power to reject all of the doubtful and illegal jobs. Heretofore the approval of the Secre tary of the Interior was all that was necessary to insure the payment of money on the most fraudulent contracts, or without contracts. Now, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller may be also held responsible.

The Iudian bill contains an appropriation for the

expenses of the Peace Commissioners, but strangely enough, there is no legislation to continue them in office. In each of the preceding Indian Appropriation bills since 1869, a proviso has been inserted continuing the Board with all the powers and duties heretofore provided by law. No provision of this kind is in the bill for the year ending June 30, 1876, and the Peace Commissioners will therefore have neither powers nor duties after Jane 20, 1875. In a debate in the Senate during the last session, the principle was laid down that when the word "hereafter" was not inserted in amendments or provisos to appropriation bills, such provisos or amendments continued in force only during the period covered by the bill. The word "hereafter" is not in the proviso continuing the Feace Commission during the present year, and it is therefore very evident that it has been killed by indirection.

INSTRUCTIONS TO NATIONAL BANKS. CIRCULAR FROM THE REDEMPTION AGENCY-METHODS BY WHICH TIME AND EXPENSE MAY

BE ECONOMIZED. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The following has been issued from the National Bank Redemption Agency:
In order to facilitate the issue of new circulating notes by the Controller of the Currency in return for National bank notes redeemed by this agency, the redeemed notes are in all cases delivered to the Controller within 24 hours after my calls are made; and as soon as the reimbursing draft is received, or the reimbursing remittance counted, he is advised that a like amount in new notes may be forwarded. Delays in forwarding new notes to banks are often due to the exhaustion of their new notes in the Controller's hands, and to their failure to order an additional supply in good scason. The cost of printing the new notes is defrayed by the United States. It saves time, labor, and expense for express charges to reimburse by draft instead of United States currency. issued from the National Bank Redemption Agency :

When banks hold National bank notes unfit for circu When banks hold National bank notes unfit for circulation, which they intend to send to this agency for redemption, such notes may be forwarded to reimburse me for their notes redeemed, as well as in anticipation of calls as heretofore, thus saving the express charges on the legal-tender notes, which would otherwise be returned. United States currency and National bank notes, whether for redemption or credit, should always be forwarded in separate packages, properly marked with the amount and nature of the contents, and should be accompanied by separate letters of advice. Only notes clearly unfit for circulation are delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction. Notice of the amount of the notes fit for circulation redeemed for each bank will be given in due time."

F. E. Spinner, Treas, U. S. and Redemption Agent.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICI-ARY-THE COMMITTEE ARGUE THAT THE TAX IS EQUABLE AND CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary on the

industries at the North have been heavily taxed, and as cotton constitutes the principal wealth of the South the Committee see no reason why a tax upon it should be considered unjust or oppressive. The cotton tax has been claimed to be unconstitutional for the following reasons:

considered unjust or oppressive. The cotton tax and use been claimed to be unconstitutional for the following reasons:

First: Because it is equivalent to a direct tax and use the laid according to population. When the Constitution was framed the larger States were carried to provide that direct tax should be according to population, for fear that a tax upon land by the acre might impose large and unequal burdens on them. Hence the Constitution, Article 1, Section 2, provides that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to an enumeration made every ten years. But the cotton tax is not a derect or o land tax; it is a fax on the production of land; it is an excise on cotton, severed from the land, in the bale, and by the pound.

Second: The tax is claimed to be unconstitutional, because it is not uniform. The eighth section of Article I, provides that all excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. This tax is uniform. It is too same whether the cotton be in Maine or in Louisiana. The fact that cotton is grown at the South and not in the North creates no wast of uniformity any more than the fact that manufactories which are found at the Northern was not as the South readers a tax on the products of the Northern mechanic partial and local. Any one can raise cottou, and as a matter of fact Northern capital is invested in its production. The excise is uniform.

It is end the tax is unconstitutional because it is a tax on exports. The first scalin of article 1 provides that on exports. The first scalin of article 1 provides that "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." The fact that any article may be or is largely exported does not make the article an "exported article." This is simply a tax on cotton. The object of the Constitution was to prohibit a tax on exportation, and this tax is not that. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the petition be not allowed.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1875. Among the bills which failed of consideration, it having been reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the 3d inst., was that which authorized and directed the President to return to the Government of the Empire of Japan the remainder of one-half of the indemnity due and lately paid to the United States under the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, France and Holland of the one part and Japan of the other, signed at Yokohoma on the 221 of October, 1864. amounting to \$375,000 with interest. It was further provided that there should remain under the control of the Secretary of State the remainder of the Japanese indemnity fund, mainder of the Japanese indemnity fund, the interest on the same to be devoted and paid annually until otherwise ordered, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to the education in the Japanese language of a number of young men, with power also at his discretion, with a portion of said interest, to came a lumited number of Japanese youths to be educated in our language, all of such persons, of either nation, to be under obligations to serve the Government of the United States for a specified time, not exceeding five years, as interpreters and assistants in diplomatic, consular, and commercial intercourse between the Government and people of the United States and the Government and people of Japan. Government and people of Japan.

OPERATION OF TAX AND TARIFF ACT. It is officially announced that the new rates or duty takes effect March 3, except on goods named in the bill in warehouse, and except on these on shipboard Feb. 10, 1875. Collectors are instructed to add to the calculated duties on all sugars 25 per centum. The abatement of 10 per centum is no longer allowed. Bolting cloths are free. The President signed the Revenue act on the 3d inst. By the instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the set went into effect after Revenue, the set went into effect after midnight of the 2.1 inst, upon all articles except spirits, which were not charged the additional 20 costs, or a total of 90 cents per pallon until the 4th inst. The Internal Revenue office rules that when the same cistern contains spirits prefuced before and after midnight of the 3d inst., the burden of proof rests on the distiller to show the precise quantity distilled on the 2d. Unless satisfactory evidence is given to the Collector of the quantity so produced, the whole contents must be stamped at 90 cents, and the distiller left to his claim for a refund.

PROJECTED NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN. The presentation speech of Minister Cushing to King Alfonso will contain only the customary formal expression of friendship on the part of the United States for Spain. He, however, has specific instructions to govern him the negotiations which were initiated under the late Republican Government and now remain to be consummated. These negotiations contemplate a full settlement of all questions pending between the two governments, while Minister Cushing, like his predecessors, will also exert himself to negotiate a new treaty of commerce and rangements respecting our trade with Cuba con-tinue to be pressed by our Government. It is prob-able that the Department of State will during the present Executive s soon of the Secute transmit to that body andry documents on the subject of our

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1875.
The Attorney-General has thus far received no letters or disputches from Rhode Island with reference to the conflict of authority between the State and Federal autherities as to the possession of a quantity of whisky believed to be legally in the custody of both. Ju ige Wil-liams declines to give any optision on the subject until

name declines to give any opinion on the subject until he is in receipt of official information.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue a call this week for \$30,000,000 bonds on account of the Sinking Fund, under the act of Murch 3, 1875. Interest on calle t onds will cease at the end of 20 days, but it is under-ood that bonds with accrued interest will be paid on resentation at any time after the call.

COL. McCLURE'S NEW PROJECT.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM IN PHILADELPHIA.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, March 6 .- Arrangements for to issue of the new darly, The Times, have been completed, and the first number will appear, as announced, on Saturday next. Col. A. K. McClure will be editor-inchief, and upon the editorial staff will be Mr. Audubon Davis, now of The Press; Dr. Lambdin of The Inquirer, and Mesers. Anderson and Hamlin of The Age. The city editor will be C. Catheau; Tavior, formerly a correspondent of The Trinens, and now of The Press. Washington correspondence will be farnished by A. M. Gibson of The New Tork Sun, and there will be letters on the Beecher trial by George Alfred Townsend, besides regular New-York correspondence from a well-known journalist of that city. All the gentlemen who are to serve in an editorial capacity upon The Times, or in the management of its hashess, are in earnest sympathy with its political purposes, and they will have the assistance of many able writers among the reformers of the city, who will warmly welcome a newspaper that sustains their views. In National politics Col. McCiure says that his paper will assume the same independent position taken by THE TRINDINE, while in city and State politics it will wage a persistent war upon the rings which control the Republican party and have to some extent corrupted the Democracy. Davis, now of The Prezs; Dr. Lambdin of The Inquirer, and

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

FATAL RAILWAY DISASTER IN MAINE. PORTLAND, Me., March 7 .- An engine from Portland, running under telegraphic orders, ran into a train from Lewiston yesterday morning, between Yar mouth Junction and North Yarmouth, smashing both engines and injuring engineer Cummings, baggage-master Noyes, and the fireman of the Boston train. Two of the men had legs broken, and the other an arm master Noyes, and the freman of the Boston train.
Two of the men had legs broken, and the other an arm
broken. The fireman and engineer on the special train
saved themselves by leaping into the snow. Whitehouse, the fireman, and Mr. Evans, the buggage-master,
have died—the former on Saturday night, and the latter

A ERIDGE DESTROYED ON THE ERIE RAILWAY. A span of a bridge, 100 feet in length, was destroyed at Eim Valley on the Western Division of the Eric Railway last night. The accident was caused by a broken rail, and part of a freight train running into the bridge. No one was injured. Through travel over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad with be dis-turbed by the break for not more than 24 hours. The line is open, via Buffalo, to the West.

A TRAIN WRECKED ON THE HUDSON RIVER

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary on the 1st inst. made the following report:

The petition of the citizens of De Sota County, Miss. asks the return of the tax on cotton for the years 1-55 to 1869 inclusive, on the grounds that the tax was unjust and oppressive, and because it was unconsiderational. The Government of the United States has been obliged to raise a large amount by taxation to defray the expenses of the recent way. The properties and

ANDREW JOHNSON'S POLICY.

COUNTRY ABOVE PARTY.

HIS TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO WASHINGTON-A PRANK STATEMENT OF HIS PLANS AND MOTIVES-HE WILL NOT ACT WITH EITHER POLITICAL ORGAN-IZATION NOR ATTEND ANY CAUCUS-THE CON-SERVATIVES THE BEST CITIZENS IN NEW-OR-LEANS—A PRECEDENT.
[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 6 .- Of the 23 Senators sworn in yesterday, Mr. Andrew Johnson has been the object of the most conspicuous attention and curiosity. Arriving late on Thursday, his presence in the city was not generally known until he appeared in the Senate Chamber a little before noon yesterday. He received many expressions of kindness and good feeling as he walked modestly down the main aiste to take anew the oath of office as Senator from Tennessee; but after the short session of the Senate had closed, his seat was at once surrounded by Senators, Representatives, citizens, and strangers who greeted the ex-President with unusual warmth. Some there were, no doubt, who approached him from curiosity, but generally the impromptu gathering, which was very dense, was made up of his friends, who were glad to welcome him back to public life. Personally Mr. Johnson has always been popular in Washington, where he is regarded as a dignified, considerate, and large-hearted gentleman. He bere himself with great self-composure, and if his mind went back to 1862, when he voluntarily retired from an unexpired term in that body, or if it dwelt on a later scene, when he was arraigned in that same chamber charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, as President of the United States, he gave no indication of any emotion he might have felt. There were few, indeed, of the vast audience who questioned the man's honesty; and I doubt if there were many who were not glad to see him back.

Physically, Mr. Johnson has undergone less change during the past eight years than almost any Senator upon the floor. His hair may be a shade lighter, as it is undoubtedly somewhat thinner, but there is no evidence of baldness. There are neither hard lines nor deep wrinkles in his face, but his expression is a mixture of sadness and earnestness-an expression which has been habitual with him when in repose during the past ten years. His form is not bent, all his senses are acute, he is sound and strong. and, take him all in all, at the age of 67, he is a remarkably well-preserved man.

After returning to his hotel yesterday from the Capitol, there was a constant stream of callers, which did not cease until long into the night, and the cards upon his table piled one above another, and covering the top completely, were quite appalling. Among them were those of George Baucroft, Henry Wilson, Reverdy Johnson, and Gen. Burnside. There were calls from many army and navy officers stationed here, with whom Mr. Johnson was always popular, and there were visitors, I have no doubt, had conferred favor. It was a source of much gratification and pride to him that he received so much attention, It was unexpected on his part, but none the less acceptable. His modest quarters, on the second floor of an unpretending hotel, might have suggested to him, as they did to the visitor, that they were scarcely to be thought of in comparison with the gorgeons White House of the present day. His rooms, two in number, front on the avenue. Both are small-one arranged for a sleeping apartment, the other as a parlor. Both are furnished with ordinary and inexpensive farniture. A visitor to-day remarked to Mr. Johnson that his present quarters were hardly as specious and handsome as those he used to occupy further up the

face, "but they are more comfortable. The occupant of the Executive Mansion, if he has the good of his country at heart, and devotes his time faithfully to his duties and responsibilities, with an adequate conception of both, caunot be what the world calls comfortable. He may have a consciousness that he is doing what in his light seems for the best, but it is a wearing, straining life. If its duties and responsibilities may be cast aside for recreation and physical enjoyment, so much the betier | perhaps for | the occupant. But I assure you," added Mr. John- ill treatment of individuals. If I can perform the ash House of Commons has caused great popular agita navigation, none of that character having been son, evincing a good deal of interest, "that I would duties that are now before me as conscientiously that I would duties that are now before me as conscientiously rather be in the United States Senate fourfold than be President, and you know me well enough to believe that I speak from the heart. I regard my triumph in Tennessee, after the hardest light I ever engaged in, with more satisfaction than I could regard my return to the Presidency; and you know that I am not weak enough to suppose that that can ever be possible. My contest in Tennessee was a very interesting one, and a very significant one. It was the fighting of Hood's army over again. There were many of his generals and high officers, with my pardons in their pockets, trying to beat me as they tried during the war. My triumph over such an opposition, with the aid of the people, was most gratifying. As for the position itself, I do not knowperhaps I may do more good in the Senate than I

could in the White House." His visitor informed him that there was a good deal of curiosity and interest manifested by the press and the public as to his future course-whether he would act with the Republicans or the Democrats. He answered substantially in these words: "I can give no pledge as to my future course. I cannot say that I will act with one party or with the other. We have had too much of party, and I propose to bind myself in advance to no theory of party policy. I have never done so in the past, and I do not intend to do so in the future. I shall support such measures as appear to my own judgment best for the country. caring not whether it is a Democratic measure or whether it is supported by Republicans. We have had too much of parties. They have run the Government quite too long already, and they have well nigh destroyed it. It is time for the people to take hold. The shackles of party have caused incalculable mischief, and until the people throw them off we will have no conscientions and unselfish government. Caucuses and conventions are only the tools of managing politicians; the people have nothing to do with them. I will never place myself in a position where I must do a thing because it is a party measnre, or oppose a thing at a party's dictation. I place the country above party, and I hope to live to see the time when the people will cast off the yokes as they did in 1828 when they elected Andrew Jackson. The breaking up of the Congressional caucus for the nomination of Presidential candidates began in 1834, when Gen. Jackson was the people's candidate. The convention's candidate was beaten, but the election went to the House and Gen. Jackson was beaten also, by the choice of Mr. Adams. At the next election the people triumphed over party. And it must be so in our time."

"Then you do not intend to act with either party in Congress, nor to go into caucus !"

"No," answered Mr. Johnson; "I will not be bound to vote for a measure that my judgment tells me is wrong. I must be the judge as to what is my duty. I am to be held responsible not only by my own conscience, but by the people whom I shall try in a measure to represent."

"But what," asked his visitor, " 1s to be the outcome of the present condition of affairs ?"

"I have unbounded confidence in the people. They are conservative. It is only the leaders that are radical-the men who manage conventions. The people lie between. You are in the North; I am in the South. You have radical Republicans in your section, and I have radical Democrats in mine. They are both dangerous. They are extreme, and might do a world of wrong, as they have done, I may say, already. One party keeps the South stirred undy say, already. One party keeps the South stirred up to an uncommon degree, and the other embitters the people of the North against those of the South; is Des Moines at the expiration of his term.

and so this unhappy condition of affairs continues. Between these two radical elements, each alike dangerous, are the people, the conservatives. Tell me why should not they unite and hurl the sectionalists from the caucus, from the convention, and from power? The people, so to speak, have been in a valley, and the party men have

kept them from the high ground, from the mountains, where they could see what was going Whenever the people conclude, as they did in 1828, to view the field for themselves, they will break away on the one hand from the Radical Democrats and on the other from the Radical Republicans. Burke, one of England's greatest statesmen, and the faithful friend of America, foretold the present condition of affairs in this country in remarking of his own. In effect, he said that it must be apparent to all unprejudiced minds that the bad men of the nation have combined and taken possession of the Government for selfish and corrupt purposes, and that it is the duty of good and wise men to associate

and have concert of action, or they will fall one by

one in a hopeless struggle."

"Are you despondent for the future ?" "No, I am not despondent, but I am anxious. I believe the people are coming to see their condition as they did in Gen. Jackson's time. The late elections show that. I predicted, in a public letter in January, 1871, what has occurred. At that time I used the following language: 'A party coming into power, without principle, without a creed, can have no tie, no common bond of union which will hold it together, other than the spoils of office and public plunder, which is the condition of the party now in power, and on account of which it will be retired, by common conkent, to the shades of private life, amid its recking corruption and flagrant disregard of principle, having justly incurred the condemnation of an injured and betrayed people.' I do not," said Mr. Johnson, warming somewhat with his subject, 'care as to forms and plans. The Government should be administered for itself and not for party.

You will recall the lines of Pope:

'Por forms of government let fools contest,
That which is best administered is best.'

As for existing parties, they must change. They have already begun to disintegrate and dissolve. The Conservatives, the people, only want a nucleus upon which to form. Then they will crystallize and come solid."

" Will you participate in the debate on the Pinchback resolution of Mr. Morton?"

"That I cannot say," replied the ex-President. 'I am heartily opposed to the Louisiana difficulty so far as Government action is concerned. The scenes upon the assembling of the Legislature were scarcely to be approved by anybody. My theory reaches even to the Louisiana difficulty. The Conservatives are the best citizens in New-Orleans. They are not the Kellogg people on the one side, nor the rebel element on the other. The Conservatives, meaning the people, of Louisiana are equally opposed to both. Sheridan's conduct has not surprised me. I found it necessary to remove him from New-Orleans after 1 had sent him there, and 'to replace him with Geo. Hancock, whose orders on taking command did much, by their temperate tone and by the acknowledgment of the superiority of civil over military law, to encourage and foster peace. You must remember in 1866, or 1867, the case of Tennessee. Gov. Brownlow asked for troops of Gen. Thomas, then commanding that department. The case was very similar to that of Louisiana. The request for troops was sent by Gen. Thomas to Gen. Grant, who forwarded it to the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, and by him it was sent to me as President. The application for United States troops was disallowed, and Secretary Stanton wrote the dispatch."

"Will you not, in your new position, have an opportunity to pay off some old scores? You must have a mass of facts against many of the leaders of

the parties of to-day." "Whatever I may have I do not say, but I shall isenothing. My service in the Senate will not be a personal one. I do not represent myself, but Tenessee. The country has now nothing to do with my personal matters, and with what has passed. I have no enemies to punish, nor friends to reward. I have buried resentments, and have forgotten the and clearly as I see them at this moment, I shall accomplish as much as human vanity may seek to at-

SENATOR JOHNSON DENIES HAVING CRITICISED

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS. Washington, March 6.-Ex-President Johnson authorizes the statement that the letter recently published in the newspapers, and the telegrams purporting to have emanated from him, in criticism of the Democratic party, and especially of the New-Rampshire Democrats, are forgeries. He has written no letters, not sent any telegrams on the subject.

THE SPENCER MEMORIAL.

SOME OF THE NAMES SAID TO BAVE BEEN FORGED OR OBTAINED BY FRAUD.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 7 .- The recent memorial presented in the United States Senate by Mr. Spencer was printed in The Advertiser yesterday mornng, and denounced for its statements in the State Senate. Mr. Harris, a white Republican, rose to a question of privilege and denounced the memorial, saying he never signed it, and had never seen it until this me ing. He said he voted for nearly all the laws which the memorial denounces, and concluded by stating that his name was forged. Mr. Royal, a colored Senator, said J. B. Bingham brought a paper to him, and asked for his signature. He did not rend it, but understood the paper to be a petition to make Arthur Bingham P situater of Montgomery. He said he never would have simuled the memorial knowingly. Another negro. Senator said he thought he was signing a project story like knowingly and the regro. Senator said he read of Gov. Parsons to a United State State Ship, several other Regulphich Schalors repudiated all knowledge of it, 600 due of them, a negro, said he had voted for the bills which the memorial complaints of. The Sepate appointed a committee to did out who were the guilty parties in practicing this frant apon the country. B. Bingham brought a paper to him, and asked for his

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOPS-ELECT. BURLINGTON, N. J., March 7 .- The Standing Committee of the Diocese of New Jersey on the 15th of February refused to consent to the conservation of the Rev. Dr. Jaggar as Bishop of Southern Chio. No action has yet been taken in the case of Dr. De Kaven.
DETROIT, Mich., March 7.—The Standing Committee of

he Diocese of Michigan have confirmed the nomination of Bishop Jaggar, but refused to confirm Dr. De Koven's nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The Standing Committee of

the Pennsylvania Diocese have refused to consent to the consecration of Dr. De Koven as Eishou of Himois. The Standing Committee of the Delaware Diocese have taken similar action.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 7 .- The case of the Juited States against A. J. Crane, late Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third District of Vermont, came on before Judge Shipman, who holds the term of the

A REVENUE OFFICER CONVICTED.

United States District Court. Crane pleaded guilty to a count charging embezziement as disbursing agent of the Government, and to one charging the making of false entries as Collector. A count charging embezzle-ment as Collector was notle proced by the District-Attor-ney. Judge Sulpman scattered Crans to its months' im-prisonment in the Windsor County Jan and to pay a flue

of \$2,009.

The case of the United States against E. A. Jewett,
Deputy Collector under Crane, and charged by him
with taking the money, was argued on demurrer to the
complaint. Decision has not yet been rendered.

SENATOR WRIGHT OF IOWA TO RETURN TO PRIVATE LIFE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 6 .- The Times of this city and The Des Moines Register to-morrow will publish a long letter from George G. Wright, United States Sen ator from this State, announcing that he is not a candidate for reflection. His reasons are ill bealth, occa-sioned by the arduous labors during his term of office.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARINET CRISIS IN FRANCE.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS ABOUT THE PERSON LIKELY TO FORM THE CABINET—CONTEST IN RE-GARD TO THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR. Paris, Saturday, March 5, 1875.

It is said to-night that M. Dufaure will attempt to form a Cabinet instead of M. Buffet, who, though ho will participate in the negotiations for the formation of the Ministry, will remain President of the Assembly. M. Dufaure, it is reported, will take the Vice-Presidency of the Conneil and the Ministry of Justice. M. Grivart, now Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is mentioned for Minister of the

It is again asserted that M. Buffet will be Vice-

President of the Ministerial Council if the negotia-

tions now in progress are successful. The main

obstacle-the question as to who is to be Minister of the Interior - has not yet been removed. The Left propose to submit an interpellation in the Assembly as to the cause of the delay in the formation of a

THE FAMINE IN ASIA MINOR.

TWENTY THOUSAND DEATHS IN ONE DISTRICT. LONDON, Saturday, March 6, 1875. Advices from Asia Minor state that the famine in that country is causing terrible different. In one district alone 20,000 persons have died since the beginning of the famine. The population of the district be-

fore the famine was 52,000. END OF THE TROUBLES IN SIAM.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6, 1875. Intelligence has been received here that the troubles between the First and Second Kings of Siam have been satisfactorily adjusted.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION. INSURGENT CAVALRY DISPERSED - ENGAGEMENT

NEAR GUANTANAMO. HAVANA, March 6 .- A telegram from the Commanding General at Santa Chra says Brigadier Vergerab's column yesterday attacked a large body of insurgent cavalry on the Roguta Farm, and after an engagement the rebels were dispersed. Thirty-two of these, mostly negroes, were killed. The loss of the Spunthese, mostly begroes, were killed. The loss of the Span-lards was seven killed—Major Varinas of the Camajaani volunteers and six soldiers, and 17 wounded. There has also been another congagement on the Mora River, near Guantanamo, where the insurgents, dressed in the Spanish uniform, attacked the troops in the rear. An account of this action received here says the loss of the insurgents must have been heaver than that of the Spanians.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER OF THE PLANS OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT-THE BOAD FROM LAKE

SUPERIOR TO THE PACIFIC TO BE BUILT IN OTTAWA, Ont., March 6 .- When the House was in Committee of Supply yesterlay, the Premier took the opportunity to lay before the members the present condition of the Pacific Railway and the plans of the Government in regard to it. He said the Governas the circumstances of the country will allow, and will not begin work until it is thoroughly familiar with the country through which the road will phase, and the probable cost of the undertaking. The work is a National Provincial ones. The Government is determined to utilize the water stretches between this Province and utilize the water stretches between this Frovince and Manitoba, and between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, but not for a moment forgetting that a railway is ultimately to be built through these districts. The Government intends to build the road from Lake Superior le the Pasitic ov the year in British columnta that the work is fundament. The entire route has been serveyed, and the engineers are basy in completing their reports. By the next session the Government will be prepared to schoult for the approval of the Hauss the entire senses, its notable cost, and the proposed route; after whigh lenders will be in

London, March 7 .- The London Observer

The rejection of John Mitchel by the Brittion to Topperary. At a meeting of Nationalists, held on the 21st of February, it was resolved to recicet him. has published a letter advocation that course. Mr. Agteno. e. storal address is as follows: "files ores of Tipperar; - You have made me years presentative. I storage address the assignatified to represent you. Is take very course of the assignatified to represent you. Is take very course if now, vote for me. I storage and unpromised and unpiedized."

The London Times says of Mr. Gladstone and his list pemphlet on Varicanism: "It is not the success only of Varicanism which he drough, but even more tha rom its follows. He condumns it and warms his country men against it on something of a by-harge as long as the coeffices however to denouncing the coordity of its presents and their absolute incompatibility with eavilorier or with loyalty to any other power than that

MISCHANCES TO VESSILS.

The skin Cerrie Reed of Bosion arrived at this port on Saturday night from Liverpool, after a most pernous voyage listing twenty-sine days and six homs. The most of her crew were hadly trost-buten and unfit for duty. Nice days ago, when crossing the Grand Banks, the vessel passed through an ice field extending in all directions as far as the ese could reach. The sails became frezen so stiff that it was impossible to set them, and the erew had their hands and feet frostbitter. After the vessel had been exclusted from the ice field, there was experienced a succession of blinding snow-storms, north-easterly gales, and extreme cold weather. The vessel came by the northerly passage, which added to the discomfort of the voyage.

A barry, which was used to transpart fright from the lower part of the city to the dock of the Portchester Railroad Company, in Mott Haven, sank while at her moorings at the latter place on Friday might, and, carecoing, was northally cumpied of the cargo. It is not yet known what quantity of goods has been tost, or upon whom the losses will fall. Mr. Shomons, the secta at about Hawen, stated that there were about 110 shippers altogether, but he possessed no list of the cargo. Among the goods which he mentioned were 9,760 pounds of pig-tron, consigned to Pettingill & Co. of Hartford, Conn.; groweries, dry goods, flour, & ... constitud to Martin & Co., New-Hawen, Conn.; barrels of sugar and cases of cigar-payer, consigned to Grenan & Andras. Martin & Co., New-Haven, Corm. barrels of segar and cases of eigar-baxes, consigned to Greman & Andras, New-Haven, Corn. and a large quantity of goods consisting of brandy, whisky, gia. cigars, crockery, etc. consigned to A. G. Haebing, New-Landon, Coah. The agent stated that the loss should properly fall upon the barge owners, as there were three feet of water in the lower part of the city. The hold still contains a large quantity of merchandise, a portion of which the emplyés were yesterday engaged in removing. It is feared that before it can all be secured the barge will break up and the cargo will be lost.

INVESTIGATING CHARGES AGAINST A UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Several grave charges were made at Washington against United States District-Attorney Tenney last Fall by ex-Assistant District-Attorney Hughes The complainant is a brother-in-law of Attorney-General Williams. He alleged that Mr. Tenney had secured the vacation of certain judgments which should have been collected. J. H. Robinson, the Assistant Solicitor-General, was appointed to conduct the investigation of these charges. The inquiry has been going on since to-day. Mr. Hughes was Assistant United States lo-day. Mr. Hugbes was Assistant United States
District-Attorney under Tenney as the time the auis
against Samborn was pressed in Brooklyn. Having
been accused of giving certain information, derived
from official sources, to one of Samborn's lawyers, Mr.
Hughes resigned. Since that time he has been a bitter
enemy of Col. Tenney. His charges were sent in on Oct.
31, 184. The report of Mr. Robinson is to be made to
Atterney-Goneral Williams. Mr. Tenney's friends are
confident in his desease.